

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

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AN ORATION

Delivered to the MASONIC FRATERNITY
at FLAT ROCK, KY. on the ANNIVERSARY OF
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, A. D. 1837; by
RICHARD APPERSON, Esq., of Mount Sterling,
KY., published by special request.

MY BROTHERS,—

By your special request I have undertaken to address you and this assembly on the present occasion.—

Other duties have prevented that preparation on my part for the office I have assumed which is due to the magnitude of the subject, but I confidently rely upon the acknowledged liberality of the craft to excuse the imperfections of the address, which they have assembled to listen to on this occasion. This, the ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST—the Patron Saint of our Institution, The Angel of the Lord appeared unto Zecharias, who was righteous before God when far advanced in age, and informed him that he should have a son and his name should be called John—that he should have joy and gladness, and many should rejoice at his birth—that John should be great in the sight of the Lord, and should drink neither wine nor strong drink, and should be filled with the Holy Ghost from his birth—that should turn many to God—that he should go before the Lord in the spirit and power of Elias, to turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the disobedient to the wisdom of the just; to make ready a people prepared for the Lord. Let us call up a recollection of the history of this devoted personage, who was the precursor of Christ, and recognise in him one of those who, by their temperance, piety, and zeal have evinced a paramount attachment to the cause of humanity, and eminently contributed to establish the superiority of mind and of mental enjoyments over mere animal matter and animal passions.

St. John was the forerunner of Christ, and sent of God—"the hand of the Lord was with him?"—he was called "the Prophet of the Highest." He went before the face of the Lord to prepare his ways; to give knowledge of salvation unto his people, by the remission of their sins through the tender mercy of God, whereby the day sprung from on high has visited us, to give light to them that sit in darkness, and in the shadow of death, and to guide our feet into the way of peace. He said, "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness," make straight the way of the Lord. It was made known to him by the Great Eternal of the coming of the Saviour of sinners—by the spirit of inspiration, at the approach of Jesus, he exclaimed, "Behold the Lamb of God!" And again on the succeeding day, when Christ came into his presence, his soul burning with devotion, with love and pious zeal, in the assembly of the Jews, he again exclaims, "Behold the Lamb of God!"

St. John had been an obscure individual and came forward in mean apparel, dieting on locusts and wild honey, and preaching a doctrine to strangers that was contrary to their habits of thinking and acting. But follow him through all the vicissitudes of his fortune; mark the depth of his devotion, the simplicity and dignity of his character, the sublimity of his conceptions; follow him through the splendours of his vision; one of the dearest friends of the Saviour; at every incident of his life, does not the heart leap with a prouder thrill, when we hail him as a brother and patron of our order? Never was there a man more eminently fitted to combat the difficulties with which he was surrounded, and to fill the glorious destiny which awaited him, and than whom, it was said by our Saviour himself, "there was none greater;" and my friends, I would dare persuade you, to listen to the exhortation of our sainted brother, when preaching in the wilderness—"repent ye, for the kingdom of Heaven is at hand!"

There are few inquiries more interesting in their nature than those which tend to inform us of the character and design of those institutions which have occupied much of the consideration of such men as St. John, the Baptist, and which could exert so much influence over the happiness of mankind. Nor can we, in any way, more readily effect the object of our research, than by an examination of the principles, by which their actions

have been directed. For though the consequences of our actions may be frequently unknown to us and are generally beyond our control, a scrutiny of the causes which have operated to produce them, and of the rules by which they have been directed, will supply us with some idea of their general result.

Fortunately in the present instance, the object of our attention is not of difficult attainment. The principles of Masonry are as widely diffused as the extent of creation. They are drawn from the operations of Nature, and the injunctions of Nature's God. Formed at first by that reason which so peculiarly distinguishes man above all other creatures, and perfected by the successive revelations, which the Almighty has been pleased to make us of his will, they constitute a system of the purest and most perfect morality. The hallowed volume of inspiration is the depository of our faith—our principles—and our hopes. By its light we hope to be directed through the gloomiest dispensations of life, to be cheered by its influence in the dark valley of the shadow of death, and covered with, as with a mantle at the judgment bar of God.

We should reflect with satisfaction, that of all institutions, either political, moral, literary or benevolent, ours is the most ancient and honorable. It is known to have existed during the erection of King Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem, since which, civil and religious governments have been instituted and destroyed; dominions and powers have arisen and passed away; thrones have crumbled into dust, and empires and kingdoms have forever disappeared from the political horizon.

Ancient Palestine, the abode of our first parents, and Phenicia, the former emporium of commerce and the great mart for trade,—now deserted and destitute, and only existing in their former reputation. Egypt, the land where Joseph provided his store of corn, and from which the Children of Israel were led by Moses,—once renowned for mystic science and splendid literary pre-eminence, now groans beneath the iron rod of the heathen and barbarous Turk. Carthage, the land of Hannibal and once the rival of Rome, and Numidia, the kingdom of Massinissa now obey the arbitrary sceptre of the Dey of Tripoli. Greece, the land of Epaminondas and Leonidas—of Homer and Demosthenes, once the land of liberty—the parent of heroes—the nurse of philosophers—the home of orators and poets—now the slave of a barbarous superstition and ignorant despotism, tame, for eight hundred years, presented a long succession of triumphs, is now fallen, though the ravages of time and barbarism have not yet entirely effaced the marks of her former magnificence, and her ruins now proclaim the wealth and splendour of the once mistress of the world; her splendid palaces and temples—her domes, arches and obelisks have mostly crumbled into dust and the names of their founders scarcely preserved from oblivion; yet Masonry, unlike every thing else, has continued the same notwithstanding the ravages of time and the destruction of kingdoms and empires; and were I permitted to predict, I should say it would continue to shed its beneficent influence till the pageant bubbles of the world are blown into dread annihilation and oceans, suns, and worlds are consumed by the blaze of the avenging anger of Heaven.

Masonry is an evergreen, my friends, that must and will survive the clouds of adversity and the storms of oppression.—Though begotten in the close, she sends forth her benign influence to the uttermost corners of the earth. Though cultivated within impenetrable walls, (the human heart,) she bums above the frowns of prejudice and the reproaches of ignorance; her boughs spread from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth; whilst like religion, her sweet perfume ascends to the throne of God on high. You may impede the growth of its members by pointing out and attempting maliciously to make light of those who walk not according to its sacred precepts. You may throw a shade over its humble dwelling, by falsely censoring those of those Christian Church who may have courage to become attached to our Institution. This is the unkindest cut of all. If there be any professors of religion here who are in favor of expelling those of their church who become Masons, remember you are assailing the liberty of conscience, and subverting the principles of free agency in rational and intelligent beings; and oh! I charge you to remember, that tho' by your false and bigoted notions of Christian purity, you may throw them out of the earthly synagogue, yet if their walk in life is such as will stand the test of divine inspection, the hieroglyphics in the Lamb's Book of Life, and the password of Jesus Christ, shall conduct them safely through the Gates of Heaven into the joys of their Lord forever and ever.

There is a reality in Masonry—it may be perverted, but its principles shall

stand the test of ages, its mild rays shall beam with benevolent purity upon millions and millions that are yet unborn—like the immemorable streams that flow from the rivers of divine love, it shall spread from land to land. We endeavor to bear persecution patiently and in silence; but when those who know least of us unprovoked pour out the vials of their wrath upon injured innocence;—when individuals, whose standing in society, entitled them to a hearing, attempt to cast a stigma upon our institution, by aspersions foul and malicious, the humblest Mason will feel himself called upon to testify to truths which must speak volumes against such groundless attacks, and which, to the unprejudiced mind, cannot fail to carry conviction in its aspect.

Does Masonry differ from Religion because she knows no sect or denomination as claiming prerogative privileges within the walls of her sanctuary? Is it that her doors are thrown open alike to the rich and the poor? Is it that she regards not the externals of the man, the race from whence he sprung, or the country that gave him birth? Is it that from every clime, the moral and honest man, who believes in God, is permitted to meet and shake the hand of fellowship and brotherly love? What though she tames the wild spirit of the wandering Arab and converts the savage warwhoop into the smile of welcome, while the stake is thrown aside for the emblems of peace and reconciliation, does it therefore follow, that Masonry is inimical to the principles inculcated by the Holy Bible? Surely not.

Masonry consists in an exalted and commendable thirst after that knowledge which points us to the dark and untrodden path, which, if followed, will ultimately lead us to the enjoyment of a seat in the Grand Lodge above, where no work shall be refused, no expectation failed and no hope disappointed. When thus considered and understood, it is alone worthy the zealous study and attention of its devoted members. Be it far from me to say, that with its boasted and acknowledged advantages it is synonymous with religion; it is certainly founded upon the broad principles of Truth, as presented and enforced in the Bible, but it only calls forth our memory—our reason, and our judgment, Religion in addition to Masonry, demands our hope—our faith, and our unlimited confidence; but it must not be imagined that Religion has superseded Masonry, for it remains for the Mason to prepare the way for that period, when all men shall be civilized by the Gospel—when the lion shall lie down with the lamb—when the morning stars will again have occasion to sing together and the sons of God shout for joy. The Masonic Christian can bring the wild Arab—the infatuated Mahomedan, and the stubborn Jew together in peaceful conference. Is there fairer that an institution like this should be considered as demoniac and dangerous to Christianity? Who would dare to counteract the commandments of Heaven and insult the dignity of human nature, by imposing restraints on the social, charitable, and benevolent feelings of his fellow man? It is unworthy of the present enlightened age, and of the country in which we live, and incompatible with Christian liberty.

We acknowledge it as our misfortune that we have some immoral and irreverent members in our society; but neither this nor any other institution should be judged from the obliquity of some of its members, nor should we lose sight of its essential traits, and forget the number of great and good men who were devoted patrons of the order—Washington, Franklin, Warren, and a host of other patriots, philosophers, heroes, and statesmen, whose deeds are well remembered and whose memories will ever be revered, were bright luminaries of our fraternity.

We acknowledge our inability to search out the secrets of the human heart; and consequently, like other societies, we are liable to be imposed upon; besides, we deem it our duty to extend the most charitable construction to human actions, on account of human frailty.—Judas communed with Christ, and Satan was once an inhabitant of Heaven, but was the Saviour less pure or is Heaven less desirable on that account? Is man a being of celestial origin, and are the destinies of time and eternity in his own hands? Did he command creation to be framed from nothing, and did he say let there be light, which was immediately obeyed? Did he snatch that flaming sphere, the Sun, from the dark caverns of chaos and hurl it with a ponderous arm to be fixed for ages in the vast wilderness of the Universe? Did he bid order and regularity pervade the immensity of space, and did he form those immutable laws, which every where exist throughout the vast profound of Nature's Arcana? No, he did not—so far from having the sceptre of command in his own hand, he was formed after the great fabric of the universe was framed. Man is only superior to the different orders of beings which surround him in the point of intel-

lectual reason and his being created in the express image of the Great Architect of the Universe, but like them he falls by the winter of age, by casualty, and by disease. Scarcely has he embarked upon the tempestuous waves of time, before the current turns from the course which he was pursuing and finally lands him with all his boasted greatness, on the unknown shores of an awful eternity.

The objects and benefits of Masonry must extend beyond the limits and precise bounds affixed to church establishments, for the Mahometan and Jew must be prepared to clasp each other and reciprocate the kind humanity of a brother Christian. Christian persecutors know not how much the world is indebted to Masonry for the preservation and propagation of the Gospel, and were we to ask them where and how an only remaining copy of the Bible was preserved from final destruction, during the Jewish captivity, what would be the reply? neither the lights of sacred nor profane history without the aid of Masonic tradition would enable them to answer the question.

Masonry, the depository of virtue—of arts, philosophy, and freedom, enlightened one continent in the days of its barbarity, and now sheds its benign influence around the rising glories of another. Every part of created nature is the subject of its contemplation and its influence. From the minutest ingredient of anatomy, up through all the gradations of beauty and of being to the spangled myriads of glories which surround and light us, it traces and reveals the wisdom and benevolence of the Creator.—Its principles, commensurate, as we say, with the existence of man, have survived the shock of time and the decay of empires. Nations have arisen—have triumphed, and have passed away, leaving scarce a fragment on which the eye of philanthropy might repose or whence history could trace the story of their fate. The land of Maro, Tacitus, and Tully, exists only in the decayless empire of the mind. Their descendants, standing amid the monuments of their country's freedom and the decaying tombs of those at whose frown the nations trembled, in unblushing corruption, hug their gilded chains and smile over their infamy.

Thus it has been not only with man, but with all those subjects which would seem from their nature, less liable to change or decay. Learning, arts and accomplishments have changed with successive generations, or perished beneath the weight of remorseless barbarism. Not so with Masonry—race has followed race as wave chases wave up in the bosom of the deep, until it dashes against the shore and is seen no more. Thus our order has withstood the concussion of a thousand generations. The billows of every sea have lashed its sides, and the storms of every age have poured their fury around its head. Perfect at its creation—sublime amidst all the changes that have convulsed the world, its adamantine column will stand unshaken throughout all the revolutions of the ages which are yet to come, or should it fall, crushed beneath the weight of its own incumbrance, it will carry with it in its own ruin, half the happiness, and half the wisdom of mankind. When the lion shall lie down with the lamb—when the morning stars will again have occasion to sing together and the sons of God shout for joy. The soft tear of pity, bedews their cheeks at the tale of woe, and their gentle bosoms heave with tender emotions at the sight of human wretchedness. They require not the adventitious aid of mystic institutions to urge them to acts of charity and benevolence, nor the use of symbols, to lead them to virtue. Their own hearts are the lodges in which virtue presides, and the dictates of their will is their only incentive to action.

Opposition and prejudices against the order, of every kind and from every source, will ever find us ready to forgive and forget; for until the blind are led in ways they know not, and are shown paths they have not trodden, and until darkness is made light before them, and crooked things straight, they will be liable to errors of judgment, which will justly entitle them to our charity.

With regard to the benevolent objects of our society, it does not become us particularly to speak, for the hand of charity, withers and virtue itself grows dim, when displayed with ostentation. Let then the smile of the beggar and the grateful tear of the widow and orphan, silently proclaim that it is the godlike province of Masonry to raise the cordial cup of consolation to the lips of desponding misery. Masonry harmonizes all mankind and makes one equal with another, whether they be kings or princes or even the greatest potentates on earth, they must all come down to the level with their subjects: those living in the wilds of Siberia, and the wild Arab that roves in the scorching deserts of Africa can meet and hail one another as brothers—the sword will be sheathed—the javelin fall in the dust—

"Are such thy powers, blest Masonry divine?
Blest be thy altars, cherished be thy shrine;
And may thy hand, who heaven's high thunder
hurled,
The mighty Master Mason of the world,
Protect thy Temple."

Such a brief outline of our Institution,

serves him from destruction. He meets with friendship and protection from his enemy, and instead of receiving the fatal weapon in his bosom, his heart is gladdened by hearing the endearing application of brother.

An objection to our society is also urged, because females are excluded from associating with us in our mystic profession, not because they are deemed unworthy of the secret, nor because the mechanical tools of the craft are too ponderous for them to wield, but from a consciousness of our own weakness. Nature in all her works, has consulted order and propriety, and perhaps has evidenced it more strikingly in the different characters of the sexes, than anywhere else in creation. The softness and delicacy of the female, point her particular sphere of action, and when contrasted with the less refined but more athletic male, it will be found that nature has designed that she should be her guardian, protector, counsellor, and friend; and although she has a right to participate in his principal joys as well as to share his afflictions, yet there are duties and engagements, belonging to his own sphere of action, in which she cannot, with propriety, engage, but in which she must trust his judgement, his prudence and discretion. Among these engagements, Masonry is one in which, let me persuade you, not let your opposition betray your distrust of him, which, if indulged, would greatly lessen your mutual happiness, by sinking you both in the estimation of society. For if a wife has not confidence in her husband, in the name of Heaven who would trust him? Although the most amiable and lovely part of Nature's works are excluded from our order, yet it protects them from the attacks of vicious and unprincipled men—should they be permitted to enter the Lodge, Love would oftentimes enter with them,—jealousy would probably rankle in the hearts of the brothers and fraternal affection be perverted into rivalship—our rugged passions and coarse natures need the discipline of art and particularly of Masonry, to develop and improve those finer sentiments and feelings that teach us to feel the wants of others and to sympathize with misfortune. These qualities you have abundantly received by nature, and need no symbols to vibrate the chords of your sensibility.

The feelings of woman are more equitably fine and their generous sympathy is more easily awakened by the misfortunes of their fellow creatures than the stronger sex. The soft tear of pity, bedews their cheeks at the tale of woe, and their gentle bosoms heave with tender emotions at the sight of human wretchedness. They require not the adventitious aid of mystic institutions to urge them to acts of charity and benevolence, nor the use of symbols, to lead them to virtue. Their own hearts are the lodges in which virtue presides, and the dictates of their will is their only incentive to action.

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hurled,
The mighty Master Mason of the world,
Protect thy Temple."

The sketch which I have given is but a distant external view of the temple of our order. Every attitude in which it can be viewed, is striking and magnificent; but

every change of situation produces a corresponding change of appearance.

In the earliest ages of man, when the human mind, untainted by the vices and prejudices of later time, unshackled by the terrors and anathemas of contending sectaries, and the machinations of bigoted priests, the God of Nature received the homage of the world and the worship of his adorable name, constituted the principal employment of him, to whom, the mysteries of Nature were first revealed. After the deluge the worship of the Most High was obscured by clouds of imagery and defiled by idolatry. Mankind were conscious of some great and incomprehensible cause of the uniformity and wonderful progression of the works of Nature; and bewildered in conjecture, they represented the great unknown cause, by such objects as appeared to produce the most wonderful effects upon the face of the world; from whence the Sun and Moon became the symbols of Deity. As the manners of the people became more depraved and their knowledge of truth lost in their apostasy, and their afflictions, increasing with their debasement, they at length forgot the emblematic allusion and adored the symbols instead of the Divinity. I am afraid that the same charge may be made against some of the Freemasons of the present day; and that many are satisfied with the outward trappings of the order and neglect to study those grand principles, of which the decorations are emblematical significations. The splendid parade on a Masonic festival—the gorgeous apparel to attract attention and make the vulgar stare, are, I am afraid, objects of more real concern to many, than the exercise of those acts of benevolence which are so strongly inculcated by the principles of our order.

To cultivate peace and good will toward men, to improve the general condition of mankind, and to worship the true and living God in fervency and truth, are among the indispensable obligations of Freemasons. A firm belief and acknowledgement of the Supreme Being, the Great Architect and Ruler of Nature, forms the first essential of a Free-mason, who ought cheerfully to submit to his divine commands and to rely on his almighty protection, whose wisdom cannot mistake man's happiness, whose goodness cannot contradict it.

Let me persuade you, my Brothers, to treat no person with contempt; it is repugnant to good manners

Being who is "the Husband of the widow and the Father of the orphan."

In the language of another, "what kind of man is he, who full of opulence and in whose hands abundance overflows, can look on virtue in distress and merit in misery, without pity?" Who can behold without tears, the desolate and forlorn estate of the widow, who, in early life was brought up in the bosom of a tender mother, without knowing care, and without tasting of necessity, and not beset by adversity?—whose soul is pure as innocence and full of honor; whose mind had been brightened by erudition under an indulgent father; whose youth, untutored in the school of sorrows, had been flattered with the prospect of days of prosperity and plenty;—one, who at length, by the cruel adversity of winds and seas, with her dying husband, is wrecked in total destruction and beggary; driven by ill-fortune from peace and plenty; and from the bed of ease, changes her lot to the dark dunghill for relief of her weariness and pains;—grown meagre with necessity and sick with woe; at her bosom hanging her famished infant, draining off the dregs of parental life for sustenance, bestowed from maternal love, yielding existence to support the babe? Hard hearted covetous and proud titles!—can you behold such an object dry eyed? can avarice grasp the mite which should sustain such suffering virtue? can high life lift its supercilious brow above such scenes in human life,—above miseries sustained by a fellow creature? Perhaps the fatal hour is at hand, when consolation is required to close the last moments of this unfortunate one's life.—Can the man absorbed in pleasure, roll his chariot wheels past this scene of sorrow without compassion, and without pity, see the last convulsion of the deadly gaze, which paint misery upon the features of an expiring saint? If angels weep in Heaven, they weep for such; if they can know contempt, they feel it for the wealthy, who bestow not of their superfluities, what would gladden souls sunk in the woes of worldly adversity. The eyes of cherubim view with delight the exercise of such benevolence as forms the character of the good Samaritan; and Saints touch thin gold only to hymn humanity's fair history in the realms of bliss.

Brothers—Remember that we stand upon ground and amid the labours of the best and wisest of mankind. The gathered trophies of numberless generations are open before you. All that is lovely in nature,—all that is beautiful in art, solicits our admiration and urge us to advance. Let us not pause with heathen indifference at the vestibule, but prosecute our search through the glittering apartments, until we shall arrive at the Sanctum Sanctorum or Holy of Holies, and gaze undazzled upon its flood of glory. "May our lives become beautiful as the temple, peaceful as the ark and sacred as its most holy place, may our oblations of piety and praise, be grateful as the incense, our love, warm as its flame and our charity, diffusive as its fragrance. May our exercises of charity be as constant as the returning wants of the distressed widow and helpless orphan. May the approbation of Heaven be our encouragement and the testimony of a good conscience our support." May we in fine, conduct ourselves not only as Masons in name but as Masons in every deed,—aid and assist each other in passing through the rugged path of mortality, not forgetting in all cases to endeavour to do as we would be done by, so that when we shall have finished the several parts assigned us in this world, and when we shall leave this transitory life, we may meet on the bright regions of eternal bliss and there sit down in brotherly love, singing praises to God and to the Lamb and to him that sitteth on the Throne forever and forever.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Post Office Department, September 4, 1837.

Sir.—Immediately after the suspension of specie payments by the banks in New York, in May last, a circular was sent out, directing all postmasters who had been instructed to deposit the proceeds of their offices in banks, to retain them in specie to meet the drafts of the department.

To those who had been instructed to pay directly to contractors, another circular was sent, reminding them of their duties and liabilities in reference to the money to be received and paid by them under existing laws.

Instructions have recently been prepared, directing the manner in which returns of cash on hand are hereafter to be made to the department, and forbidding the loaning or use of the monies belonging to the public for any purpose whatsoever. Copies of these papers are annexed, marked A, B, and C.

In relation to upwards of ten thousand of the post offices, these regulations make no change. The only change effected by them is, that about 1100 postmasters who formerly deposited their income in banks, weekly, monthly or quarterly, according to the amounts, now retain the money in their own hands till drawn for by the department. To about nine tenths of these, the new system is more convenient than the old, as it saves them the trouble of going or sending to the banks and procuring certificates of deposit; it is equally safe, as their entire balances will be drawn for as often as they are deposited; and it is more efficient, because some postmasters who might neglect to deposit will not venture to dishonor a draft.

The postmasters who will not close their accounts quarterly, will not, probably, exceed one hundred, and the balances in their hands, from quarter to quarter, are not likely, under a proper administration of the department, to exceed, in ordinary times, one or two hundred thousand dollars. As they are required to have their balances always ready in gold and silver, the department will always have the means of meeting its engagements; and if a default in an individual case should occasionally happen, nothing like a general refusal to pay, as in the case of the late deposito banks, is ever to be apprehended.

It will ever be the true policy of the department not to have a large surplus, and, consequently there will be little to entrust to the custody of postmasters or others. Moreover, the number of post offices now instructed to retain

their funds, will be largely reduced upon an adjustment of the collection system to the mail service, as arranged within the last twelve months.

Though in some places convenient, banks are not necessary to the collection and disbursement of the funds of this department. In reference to more than ten thousand post offices, the collections and disbursements are effected more expeditiously and more conveniently without the interposition of banks, than they could be with it. The contractors who are creditors of the department, are its collectors from postmasters, and the collection and disbursement are but one operation. It is generally effected in a few days after the close of each quarter. The operation is the same where postmasters pay to contractors upon the drafts of the department, though it is more tardy. The few offices, in reference to which banks are a convenience, are those whose receipts are large, and are not likely to be absorbed from quarter to quarter by the drafts of the department. They have generally iron sheets or sales where the specie is kept; and, with a strict supervision and careful attention to their bonds, they will seldom, if ever, be found in default.

The necessary transfers of funds are effected by the department without inconvenience or loss. On the interior mail route, the expenditure is generally greater than the income; so that, after the contractors have received the entire revenue of the officers supplied by them, balances are still due. These balances are as readily paid off by drafts on the postmasters in the cities where the surplus arises, as they could be by checks on banks in the same places.—The process is rendered the more easy from the fact, that the heaviest sum, as occurs at those points where funds are the most valuable, particularly at New York, is paid in the most distant parts of the Union and generally by letter, cash, being available for mercantile remittances. Thus, the necessary transfers of the department are readily effected; and as this state of things is not likely to change, it would seldom, if ever, become necessary for the department to transport specie from one point to another, if there was not a bank in existence.

Upon the suspension of the banks, efforts were made in some quarters to compel the department to receive irredeemable and depreciated paper for postages. Law, justice, and public policy, require an indexible resistance of these efforts. Gold and silver are the only constitutional and legal currency of the U. S., and nothing but that currency, or its equivalent, can be legally offered to the public creditors in payment. All taxes and postages are imposed in this currency, and all contracts are made upon its basis. The public faith could be kept, and the public business successfully carried on, only by a strict adherence to the plain letter, as well as obvious spirit, of the law.

The undersigned is happy to state, that all attempts to force the department to receive depreciated paper were soon abandoned; that little difficulty has been experienced in collecting postages in specie, and none where the circulation of change tickets has been successfully resisted; and that the credit of the department has been preserved unimpaired. Nor is any difficulty apprehended, so long as postages are collected in the constitutional currency of the United States. But should the department be compelled to receive, and offer to its creditors, the depreciated notes issued by hundreds of embassied, faithless or bankrupt corporations or individuals, no sure calculation can be made as to the future, and there is reason to apprehend general discontent, extensive failures, and deplorable disorganization throughout the mail service. With what face could the department insist on, and compel a strict performance of contract obligations by contractors, when stripped of the power to perform the most vital part of the contracts (so far as the interest of the contractor is concerned) on its own part. Justice and sound police alike demand a firm and honest, in the mail service, to the standard of value, and the basis of contracts prescribed by the constitution, and hitherto strictly maintained, (except for a short period, amidst the calamities of war.)

On the whole, no legislation is necessary to maintain the credit of this department; or enable it to manage its fiscal concerns; the existing laws being deemed ample for those purposes.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

A MOS KENDALL.
To the President of the United States.

A Post Office Department, 1837.

Sir: You will, until further orders, retain the proceeds of your office in your hands, in specie, to meet the drafts of this department.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Postmaster at

B Post Office Department, Appointment Office, Washington, May 16, 1837.

Sir: I am instructed by the Postmaster General to call your particular attention to the fact, that the rates of postage, as established by law, are based upon the legal currency of the United States. The following extracts from the printed regulations and the law, will clearly show what are your duties and responsibilities in relation to the kind of currency to be received for postage, viz:

"You will receive nothing but specie, or its equivalent for postage."—*Instructions to Postmasters*, Chapter 3, Section 2.

"All payments to the department, whether upon its drafts, or by deposit in bank, must be in specie, or its equivalent. No allowance can be made to postmasters for the depreciation of money received for postage, nor for losses by fire, robbery, or theft."—Chapter 28, Sec. 246.

Extract from an act of Congress, approved on the 14th of April, 1836.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That, hereafter, no bank notes of less denomination than ten dollars, that from and after the 3d day of March, anno Domini 1837, no bank notes of less denomination than twenty dollars, shall be offered in payment, in any case whatsoever in which money is to be paid by the United States, or by the Post Office Department; nor shall any bank note, of any denomination, be so offered, unless the same shall be payable, and paid on demand, in gold or silver coin at the place where issued, or which shall not be equivalent to specie at the place where offered, and convertible into gold and silver upon the spot, at the will of the holder, and without delay and loss to him: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to make any thing but gold or silver a legal tender by any individual, or by the United States."

Hence, you will perceive that, whatever you may receive for postage, you are responsible for gold or silver; and that it is unlawful for you to offer in payment to contractors, or others, any note of any bank which does not pay its note in specie. As the Postmaster General has no power to release you from your responsibilities under the laws, and as, on the contrary, it is his duty to see them faithfully executed, he has deemed it expedient to give you this notice, that you may guard yourself against loss in the collection of your postages.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HOBERT JOHNSON,

Second Assistant Postmaster General.

C Postmasters who may be under instructions to retain the proceeds of their offices until

drawn for by the department, will observe the following regulations, viz:

Those whose net proceeds are five hundred dollars or more per week, will report the amount weekly to the Department. Fractions of weeks at the beginning and end of quarters need not be reported separately.

Those whose net proceeds are not five hundred dollars per week, but amount to that sum or more, per month, will report them monthly. The last month of each quarter need not be reported separately.

At the end of each quarter, all postmasters at draft offices will immediately ascertain the amount of net revenue accruing at their respective offices during the quarter and report it forthwith to the department, setting down the sum, if any, which may have been reported weekly or monthly, and deducting them, thus exhibiting the balance not reported.

All these reports must be by letter, addressed to the Postmaster General, which must be sent separately and not enclosed with the quarterly accounts, or tied to them, or to any other letter or packet on other business. Nor must it be delayed until the accounts are forwarded, if it can be sent sooner.

Postmasters will not be permitted to use or loan out any of the moneys belonging to the department, but will keep them always on hand to meet its drafts. A violation of this regulation will be considered good cause for instant removal and prosecution. Every draft must be paid on presentation.

The travelling agents of the department will be instructed to call occasionally on the draft offices, without notice, for the purpose of counting and reporting the cash on hand, and reporting also the manner in which it is kept.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

NORTHERN BANK KY.
Lexington, Aug. 2d, 1837.

DEAR SIR: I enclose a statement of the situation of this Bank and its Branches as they existed on the 31st ult.

I am sir, with great regard, yours,
JOHN TILFORD, Pres't.
His Excellency JAMES CLARK.

State of the Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches, July 31, 1837.

MEANS.

Bills discounted 2,473,446 57
Bills of exchange 393,333 81
2,869,979 38

Suspended debt, viz:

Notes discounted 13,225 00
Bills of exchange, 5,200 00
18,425, 00

Bonds of the State of Kentucky, bearing interest at 5 per cent.

per annum, 1,000,000 00

Due from other Banks, 859,674 84

Real estate—Banking houses in Lexington, Louisville, Paris and Covington, 76,005 55

Contingent expenses, 2,639 05

Cash on hand, viz:

In gold and silver, 910,301 08

"notes of other Banks, 201,394 00

1,111,656 08

\$5,944,499, 90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock—

Paid in by the State 1,000,000 00

" Individuals, 1,565,405 00

2,565,405 00

Notes in circulation, 1,267,115 00

Due to other Banks, 884,145 71

Due to General Government officers, 196,710 11

including Pension Fund,

of the State of Kentucky, 40,519 62

Due to individual depositors, 334,078 82

Due to Bank United States in 1, 2 & 3

3 years from 6th Dec. 1836, 533,142 63

Contingent Fund, 54,000 00

Profit and Loss, 30,721 43

Unclaimed Dividend, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, 6,752 63

Discounts, Exchange and Interest, 14,908 90

\$5,944,499 90

M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.

Northern Bank of Ky., July 31, 1837.

NORTHERN BANK KY.
Lexington, Sept. 1, 1837.

DEAR SIR: I enclose a statement exhibiting the situation of this Bank and its Branches on the 31st ult.

I am sir, with great regard, your ob't. serv't.
JOHN TILFORD, Pres't.
His Excellency JAMES CLARK.

State of the Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches, August 28, 1837.

MEANS.

Bills discounted, 2,501,626 02

Bills of Exchange, 254,525 17

2,756,151 19

Suspended debt—

Notes discounted, 13,225 00

Bills, 5,200 00

18,425 00

Bonds of the State of Kentucky, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

75,600 00

Due from other Banks, 715,171 87

Notes of other Banks, 161,120 00

Gold and silver, 759,611 34

Real estate—Banking houses in Lexington, Louisville, Paris and Covington, 77,332 89

Contingent expenses, 4,578 35

\$5,248,390 74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock—

Paid in by State of Ky. 1,000,000,00

" Individuals, 1,571,950 00

2,571,950 00

Notes in circulation, 1,045,765 00

Due to other Banks, 459,215,73

Due to Gen'l. Govt. Officers—

Treasurer U.

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY.....SEPT....21.....1837

For Mail Contracts—see Extra accompanying to-day's Gazette.

MASONRY. The ancient and honorable Society of Freemasons has been for some years declining in Kentucky, and indeed in most of the United States.—Twenty or thirty years ago, Orations and Addresses were delivered semi-annually, in most of the respectable towns, explanatory of the principles of the Order. But ambitious men endeavored to unite Masonry and Politics, in order to subserve their nefarious designs; the consequence of which was, as it should have been, for a time to obscure and degrade the institution. We trust a correct estimation of the Order, is again beginning to be entertained, and the reader will find in this paper, a very eloquent Oration, delivered by Brother APPERSON, of Mount Sterling, on the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, which may be read with pleasure by the general reader, and with profit by the fraternity. Want of room must be our apology for not giving it an earlier insertion.

Mr. C. stated that he had but two more bills, to report, and they would be reported on Monday, when he would call the attention of the House to these subjects.

Whether the Mountain should go to Mahomet, or Mahomet to the Mountain, seems not to have been of material consequence to the great prophet. We copy the following from a slip of the Baltimore American of the 16th:

Mr. CALHOUN.—The various letters and publications which have lately appeared in the public journals, have doubtless produced the following letter, which we find in the Alexandria Gazette of Thursday: Extract of a letter from the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, to the editor of the Alexandria Gazette.

"On the highly important subjects on which Congress has been called to deliberate, I shall express my views and opinions in my place in the Senate."

"As to the calamities which may be circulated to my prejudice, they are not unexpected. It is my rule to pass them unnoticed, leaving it to my conduct to put them down."

"How strange, that any man who knows me, should imagine it possible for me to be driven or seduced from my position! I live but to carry out the great principles for which I have maintained under every danger and difficulty. In their defense I have acted with and against every party, without blushing with any. Mr. Van Buren has been driven into a position favorable to their advancement; and shall I not avail myself of the opportunity which it affords me to accomplish my object? Shall I permit him to drive me from my position because he has been driven on it? All I ask is to be held, My confidence, in every jecture, is in the force of truth and integrity."

Correspondence of the Kentucky Gazette. WASHINGTON CITY, 13th Sept. 1837.

"Mr. Cambreleng has this morning reported a bill, authorising the issue of 12 millions of Treasury notes, in amounts not exceeding \$100 each, payable in one year without interest, and from the maturity, and demand made, and payment refused, to bear 5 per cent. interest. It is proposed that those notes shall be thrown into circulation, by the payment of such public creditors as will receive them, and to be receivable for any public dues. * * * *

"The house, by a large majority, has this moment refused to lay the Texas resolution on the table; but both sides declare their unwillingness to have the subject discussed until the regular session."

[Our letter contains some speculations, which may or may not be correct—and as we have no room for their insertion or comments, we will await their development. The note will be kept in remembrance.] Editor.

The three Bills introduced by Mr. Wright of New York, in the U. S. Senate, appear to be the only important matters before Congress; and it is generally thought the session will be a short one.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13th.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee of Finance, reported the three following bills, which were read, and severally ordered to a 2nd reading, viz:

1. A bill to authorize the issues of Treasury notes. [This bill authorizes the issue of treasury notes to the amount of \$100,000,000, in notes of not less than one hundred dollars each, bearing an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum. These notes to be signed by the Treasurer, and issued in such sum as the President may direct, and to be received in payment of debts and taxes to the U. States, and may be tendered in payment to the public creditor at par.]

2. A Bill authorising the further extension of the time for the payment of duty bonds. [This bill extends the time for six months from the first of Oct. next.]

3. A bill to adjust the remaining claims in the Depoite Banks. [This bill authorises the President to continue the process of withdrawing the deposits under certain circumstances, which has commenced, the money due to the United States to be repaid in three installments, bearing an interest of six per centum.]

The bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue was then called up for consideration, and on motion of Mr. CALHOUN, was postponed.

Mr. CLAY had gone to Philadelphia to attend a sale of English Cattle.

In looking over the remarks of the Democratic papers, relative to the President's Message, we have noticed but one (the Richmond Enquirer,) that has not approved the document in all its parts. The veteran of the Enquirer, sees much to apprehend if the treasure of the United States should be taken from the deposite Banks, and placed in the possession of the United States Treasurer. The course of all other governments has been to hold their own money, and not give it to corporations to loan out for their aggrandizement.

Because the general government indulged for several months, the banks which had been compelled to suspend specie payments from the pressure of the late war, it would seem to us to afford no apology for a similar indulgence to the present batch, who, "if their own convenience only had been consulted, never would have suspended."

The talk of "special deposits," we deem unworthy the head that conducts the Enquirer. No bank would receive specie, for the pleasure of paying it out again, without the prospect of gain. Specious as may be the article of the Enquirer, it has not carried conviction to us; and the Editor having hitherto proved so true, we hope he will give the subject a further consideration.

In the United States Senate on the 15th, the bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth instalment of the public revenue to the several states, passed, after some opposition by Messrs. Preston, Calhoun, and Crittenden, by a vote of yeas 25, nays 17.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill imposing additional duties, as depositaries in certain cases, upon public officers, and for other purposes. [This is the Sub Treasury bill. The Mint and its branches, and the Post Offices and Land Offices are made the places of deposit, and their officers are authorised to prepare fire-proofs, &c., for the purpose. Most of its provisions relate to guards and checks upon the officers.] The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cambreleng also reported a bill for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late Depoite Banks—read twice and committed.

Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill for the purpose of effecting an exchange for the Texian imprisoned at Matamoras. It appears that Colonel W. and the others, after reaching the shore from the wreck, were arrested, and the policy of shooting them agitated among the authorities.—Fortunately, Colonel W. effected his escape in time to prevent such an untimely fate. The Mexicans are said to be collecting on the Rio Grande, and amounted to 7000 men; but much division prevailed among, and little danger was anticipated from the brave soldiery of the mighty republic!

From the New Orleans Bee, August 21.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Kidd, of the Merchants' Exchange, for the following letter, received yesterday, from Campuchy.

On Naval Affairs. Messrs. Ingham, Milligan, Reed, Wise, Granland, Moore, Richardson, Paynter and Williams of N. Hampshire.

On Foreign Affairs. Messrs. Howard, Hamer, Cushing, Jackson, Dromgoole, Rencher, Pope, Glaiborne, and Fairfield.

On the Territories. Messrs. Paxton, Potts, Pickens, Pierce, Borden, Graves, Davee, Jones of N. Y. and Farrington.

On Revolutionary Pensions. Messrs.

and T. H. Skillman appointed Secretaries.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to address the President, reported that they had done so, and received the following answer:

LEXINGTON, Sept. 13th, 1837.

To Messrs. Hull, Skillman, John Allen, Waller, & Wallace, a committee of the Students of Morrison College:

GENTLEMEN,

I received this morning your communication in behalf of the Students of Morrison College, and beg you to accept my cordial acknowledgements, for its kind and flattering expressions. I came into Kentucky with a high opinion of the generosity and manliness of her sons, and am happy to say, that that opinion has been strengthened with every year of my residence here. It would gratify me, did circumstances permit, to spend my days among a people who have furnished me much to admire and many warm friends; but the resources of Transylvania are inadequate to its wants, and I have accordingly tendered my resignation to the Trustees, that they may act in the freest possible manner for the welfare of the institution. If I return to the soil of my fathers, it will be a cherished gratification to carry with me, the reflection, that I do not owe a wholly unprovoked attack, and the first public one, of any kind, ever aimed at my character—*to a Kentuckian.*

With these sentiments, will you allow me to say, that I could wish a resolution passed by you, and published in the papers, had been couched in milder and more defensive language. As a minister of the Prince of Peace, it is my wish to assail no one, and if any one can be so unlike this chivalrous people as to assail me, (when rendered defenceless as a woman by my profession,) my most earnest wish is, to think upon the unspeakable greater wrongs of my Leader till I forget my own.

With unfeigned regard, and the warmest desires for your prosperity and happiness, I remain

Your friend and servant,

T. W. COIT.

On motion it was resolved unanimously, that the Editors of the Observer and Reporter and Gazette be requested to give these proceedings a place in their respective papers. House then adjourned.

R. P. HUNT, Chairman.

T. H. SKILLMAN, Secretary.

25TH CONGRESS.—EXTRA SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chair announced the following gentlemen as having been appointed members of the respective standing committees, pursuant to the order of the House, viz:

Of Ways and Means. Messrs. Cambreleng, McKim, Owens, Sergeant, Hammer, Jones of Virginia, Fletcher of Massachusetts, Atherton and Rhett.

Of Claims. Messrs. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Nrennell, Chambers, Darlington, Graham, Russell, Campbell of Tennessee, Clary and Carter of Maine.

On Commerce. Messrs. Smith, Phillips, Johnson of Louisiana, Cushman, De Graff, Legare, Toland, Curtis and Mason of Virginia.

On the Public Lands. Messrs. Boone, Williams of N. C., Lincoln, Casey, Chapman, Harrison, Anderson, Duncan and Turney.

On the Post Office. Messrs. Cooner, Briggs, Hall, Cleveland, Hopkins, Hubley, Calhoun of Kentucky, Palmer and Worthington.

Of Elections. Messrs. Buchanan, Griffin, Hawkins, Kilgore, Maury, Towns, Bronson, Panneybacker and Hastings.

On the District of Columbia. Messrs. Bouldin, A. H. Shepperd, Jenifer, Dawson, Cilley, Prentiss, Bierne, C. H. Williams of Tennessee, and Hunter of Ohio.

On the Judicarp, Messrs. Thomas, Robertson, Toucey, Martin, Corwin Bynum, Garland, of Va., Hoffman and Potter.

On Revolutionary Claims. Messrs. Muhlenberg, Craig, Underwood, Taliferro, Elmore, Foster, Parmenter, Harper of Ohio, and Birdsall.

On Public Expenditures. Messrs. Haley, Ogle, Alexander, Titus, Stranton, Rumsey, Hayes, Chaney, Montgomery, Parker, Campbell, of S. C., Murry, of Ky., and S. W. Morris, of Pa.

On Private Land Claims. Messrs. May, Garland of La., Calhoun of Mass., Harlan, Bruyn, Mallory, Beatty, Rariden, and Leadbetter.

On Manufactures. Messrs. Adams, Webster, Whittlesey of Conn., Holsey, Stade, Biddle, Tillinghass, Vail and Nay, of Tenn.

On Agriculture. Messrs. Deberry, Lyan, Phelps, Weeks, Spencer, Noyes, Davies, Randolph and Mitchell.

On Indian Affairs. Messrs Bell, Everett, Hayes, Chaney, Montgomery, Parker, Campbell, of S. C., Murry, of Ky., and S. W. Morris, of Pa.

On Military Affairs. Messrs. McKay, Cles, Glascok, Thompson, Gholson, Miller, Rives, Kemble and McClellan of Tenn.

On the Militia. Messrs. Glascock, Wagner, Carter of Tenn., Holt, Hammond, Pratt, Hunter, Halsell, and Alexander of Ohio.

On Naval Affairs. Messrs. Ingham, Milligan, Reed, Wise, Granland, Moore, Richardson, Paynter and Williams of N. Hampshire.

On Foreign Affairs. Messrs. Howard, Hamer, Cushing, Jackson, Dromgoole, Rencher, Pope, Glaiborne, and Fairfield.

On the Territories. Messrs. Paxton, Potts, Pickens, Pierce, Borden, Graves, Davee, Jones of N. Y. and Farrington.

On Revolutionary Pensions. Messrs.

Morgan, Kingensmith, Bond, Fry, Johnson, of Va., Sibley, Ewing, Grey and Loomis of Ohio.

On Invalid Pensions. Messrs. Taylor, Williams of Ky., Allen of Vt., McClellan of N. Y., Petriken, Stewart, Herod, Riley, and Stanley.

On Roads and Canals. Messrs. Mercer, Evans, McKendall, Snyder, White of Ly. Filmore of N. Y., Johnson of Md., Bicknell, and White of Indiana.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business. Messrs. Mason of Ohio, Noble, Southgate, Henry and Peck.

On Accounts. Messrs. Johnson of Va., Grant, McClure, Shepard of N. C., and Johnson of Md.

On Expenditures of the Department of State. Messrs. Morris of Pa., Jackson of N. Y., Shepler, Yorke and Andrews.

On Expenditures of the Department of the Treasury. Messrs. Allen of Vt., Shaffer, Aycegg, Grey, and Holsey.

On Expenditures of the War Department. Messrs. Clowney, Vanderveer, Holt, Morris of Ohio, and Marvin.

On Expenditures of the Navy Department. Messrs. Broadhead, Maxwell, Goode, Edwards, and Graham of Indiana.

On Expenditures of the Postoffice Department. Messrs. Childs, Dennis, Hawes, Gallon and Plumer.

On Expenditures of the Public Buildings. Messrs. Sawyer, Cranston, Menifee, Dunn and Ridgway.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—The Montreal public has often heard of Henry Hughes, 1st or Royal Regiment, who possesses a receipt, said to be of great efficacy in that dreadful disease hydrocephalus.

Yesterday morning early, application was made by a Canadian and his wife named Nansen, for the advice of Hughes, in the case of their son, who was bitten about five weeks since, and was laboring under all the horrors of infection.

Hughes was immediately despatched, and on his way called on a physician, who promised to follow and witness the state of the patient, and the effects of the medicine.

The child was suffering under extreme soreness and swelling of the throat, forming at the mouth, the fear of water, and all the usual symptoms of conformed hydrocephalus.

At half past 5 o'clock in the morning Hughes administered his medicine. In one hour's time, during which the patient had undergone violent perspiration and slight vomiting, he was so far relieved as to take a few sips of water. At noon Hughes returned to visit his patient, and found the swelling much abated. The boy expressed a desire to rise from bed, and as the perspiration had ceased, Hughes consented.—At three o'clock he called again and found him still doing well.

Hughes is willing to impart the recipe to the faculty, so that the public may have the full benefit of its use; or to any respectable committee, or individual, who will arrange some certain means to remunerate him for his secret.

The name of the physician we are not at present at liberty to disclose, though we have read his certificate.—Montreal Transcript.

At half past 12 o'clock in the morning Hughes administered his medicine. In one hour's time, during which the patient had undergone violent perspiration and slight vomiting, he was so far relieved as to take a few sips of water. At noon Hughes returned to visit his patient, and found the swelling much abated. The boy expressed a desire to rise from bed, and as the perspiration had ceased, Hughes consented.—At three o'clock he called again and found him still doing well.

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New Fall & Winter Goods.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.
ARE NOW RECEIVING AT THEIR ROOMS,
NO. 53, MAIN STREET,

THEIR new supplies of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part, of the following articles, to wit:

Blue, Black, Drab, and Fancy colored Cloths, Flannelings and Pilot Cloths for Overcoats, Mohair, do, do, do Ribbed, Striped, and Plain Cassimeres, Satinette—striped, crossbarred and plain Winter Vestings—Silk, Swansdown, & Valencia Merinoes and Challa, Calicos and Ginghams, Muslin and Lace Collars, Fall and Winter Shawls, Red and White Flannels, Rose, Whitney, and Mackinaw Blankets, Rice's Kid and Walking Shoes, Do Gaiter Boots and Fur Top Shoes, Plain Straw Bonnets,

INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETING:

A LARGE STOCK, and HEARTH RUGS.

With a great many other goods suitable to the present and approaching seasons; all of which will be sold on as accommodating terms as they can be purchased in the city. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock.

H. C. & CO.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-tf

FOR Rent

IWISH to let the first and second stories of that spacious WAREHOUSE on Water street, fronting the Rail-Road Depot. The whole would be let to one tenant, or divided into four convenient Store Rooms, to suit applicants, on liberal terms.

A. O. NEWTON.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-tf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm will please pay their accounts to

THOMAS RAINY.

JOHN R. CLEARY,
THOS. RAINY.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-tf

LEXINGTON, SEPT. 5, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
NO. 49, MAIN STREET,

Are now receiving their first supplies of
Fall & Winter Goods

Wholesale dealers supplied on good terms.
Sept. 5, 1837.—36-tf

J. LOGUE'S SCHOOL.

THE Sub-scriber will re-open his School on Monday, September the 4th.

J. LOGUE.

August 26, 1837 38-tf

The Latin & Greek Classics.

THE REV. MR. M'MAHON

HAVING yielded to the solicitation of some young gentlemen of this city, to devote one or two hours each day in teaching the Languages, would be pleased to receive some six or eight pupils more, to make up a full class. Lexington, Aug. 22, 1837—34-3m

10 casks QUINSEY'S ASSORTED FOR COM-
ITY STORES.

20 cases CHILDREN'S SHOES—ASSORTED.

50 pairs COWHIDE BOOTS—VERY HEAVY.

50 do. WATER-PROOF BOOTS.

3 barrels OLD PEACH JAM.

5 pipes GIN.

WINE, TENDERIF, SHERRY, PORT, & SWEET

MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

Lexington, Sept. 2, 1837.—37-tf

Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Glassware,

Queensware, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they will sell the following articles at the following prices, for Cash or approved credit:

12lbs. Sugar, for \$1.

6lbs. Coffee, do do

1lb. Tea, do do

They also inform their friends, that they may depend upon our selling as low at any time, as any of our brother Grocers. Having a LARGE STOCK ON HAND, they invite their friends to call.

S. & J. D. SWIFT,

Cheapside, opposite the Courthouse.

Lexington, Aug. 21, 1837.—34-1m

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on the 2d day of October next, at Versailles, in Woodford county,

A VALUABLE FARM.

Containing 316 Acres, (belonging to the Estate of JOHN PARKER deceased,) within 3 miles of Versailles, near Clear-creek Meeting House. Any person wishing to see the Farm will call on Mr. C. JONES who lives on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE—One third of the purchase money will be required on the first day of March next, when possession will be given; the balance in 3 equal payments.

JOHN PARKER,
WILLIAM L. TODD, Esqr.

September 12, 1837.—37-tf.

RUN AWAY.

ABOUT the 15th of August, was sent by the stage to Lexington, from the Blue Licks, but has not yet reported himself to me. I will give

Ten Dollars as a reward to any

erson who will deliver him to me, or to Mr. Thomas B. Megowen, the Jailer at Lexington, and all reasonable expenses will be paid. Ben is about 50 years of age, pretty well known in the neighborhood of Lexington, upwards of six feet high, broad shouldered stout man, head a little gray, he is clothed with stout jeans, and flannel shirt; he is a hemp huckler, has a wife at the widow McIlvain's & the other free negroes in her neighborhood.

CLEMENT SMITH.

Lexington, Sept. 7th 1837—37-tf

VALUABLE AND TRIED PATENT MEDICINES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;

SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and debilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;

An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

MONTAGUE'S BALM;

A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventive of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by

S. C. TROTTER.

At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky.

And at the Drug Store of GEO. W. NORTON,

Main street.

August 3, 1837.—31-tf.

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional Services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity.

Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837, 22-tf

To Mechanics.

THE undersigned is charged with the duty of employing mechanics to finish the State House and other public buildings at Little Rock, in the State of Arkansas. Between 30 and 40 thousand dollars is on hand for that purpose.

The carpentering work and the plastering and rough casting will constitute the two principal items of expense in completing the public buildings. There is yet a portion of brick work to be done, worth probably, three or four thousand dollars. The buildings are to be painted in the best order. A large portion yet to be covered with tin. And the Square, three hundred feet on each side, is to be enclosed with an iron palisade or fence.

The undersigned expects to purchase all the necessary materials at Louisville or Cincinnati, and take them with him to Little Rock on his return in the fall; at which time he expects those who engage to do the work or any portion of it to accompany him.

Little Rock, the place where this work is to be done, is the permanent seat of government of the State of Arkansas. It is a fine situation, and a flourishing place, laid out for a good large city, and only wanting mechanics to improve rapidly. It is situated on the south side of the Arkansas river, on a high bluff bank, about 300 miles from the mouth of said river; and is a point that can be reached by steamboats the greater part of the year. It is not only a high and handsome situation, but is well watered and esteemed healthy. The latitude is about thirty-five.

The undersigned feels authorized in saying, that there will be erected within the next two years, at the City of Little Rock, two large banking establishments—one for the Bank of the State of Arkansas, now commencing operations, and one other for the Real Estate Bank, lately chartered, and to be located at that place. Both banks have branches, and as they have been charter'd for a great number of years, there is little doubt but suitable and permanent buildings will be erected for each.

The general government, by her agent, has purchased a site for an Arsenal, adjoining the city of Little Rock, upon which, it is said, many large buildings of brick is to be erected. In addition to all this, the undersigned has personal knowledge of divers individuals, citizens, who would put up good large buildings of brick if there were a good supply of mechanics in the country.

It is believed that mechanics who wish to emigrate, would do well to move to Arkansas within the next six or eight months. Besides finding plenty of work to do there, they will find the price's invariably high. We have had no very hard times. The cause which produced high prices in the States generally, and which are now passing away, have never existed in Arkansas, and all the distress and evils consequent on such folly and extravagance, are not looked for in Arkansas for some years to come. We have had no Banks there to tempt us with their loans to engage beyond our own means in wild speculation. The prices of Arkansas are as high, if not much higher, at this time than the prices of Kentucky, and as money will be increased by the making of banks in Arkansas, it cannot be expected that the prices there will come down, when all admit that the present prices of this country are too high, and must be lowered. Mechanics who have done well, during the high prices here, will continue to do well by emigrating to Arkansas.

The undersigned intends to give the work of the public buildings to mechanics who will accompany him to Little Rock in the fall, preferring first, those who have families, provided, they take their families along; and provided, also, that they be sober men who can be relied on and their charges reasonable.

Individuals wishing to contract will communicate with the undersigned, on the subject by letter, directed to Danville, Kentucky, where he will be, the greater part of his time, till the first day of October next. In their communications, they will please furnish a bill of prices for the work they are willing to undertake. Carpenters can say they will work by the Louisville printed price's, more or less, as they may make their bid. Buckleymen will say what will be their charge for making and laying, and what for laying only. And in like manner others will give a bill of prices.

Men who know themselves to be good workmen, and of good character, and who are willing to emigrate would do well to visit the undersigned, if convenient, and have a personal interview with him.

It will be expected that those who get a contract, will take with them a sufficient number of hands to complete the work in a reasonable time, and that they will be ready to leave by the first of October.

The following are at present in Store, viz: Quarto Bibles, in various paper & binding \$2 85 to \$10.

Royal Octavo Reference Bibles, \$2, to \$7 50. Plainly bound Octavo Bibles, \$1 25.

Duodecimo Reference Bibles, 80 cents to \$1 31 12. Common Duodecimo Bibles, in quatuorities, at 50 to 85 cents.

Fine pocket Bibles, at \$1, to \$2 50. Testaments in common and fine binding, at 15 to 564 cents.

ALSO—For sale at the Depository, on the subject of the TRACTS of the American Tract Society, and many publications of the American Sunday School Union, which will be furnished to Societies and individuals, at the New York prices.

EDWARD E. BERKLEY,
Agent for Lexington and Vicinity.

Bible Society.

Lexington, July 26, 1837—34-8t

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WM. ADAIR'S UNRIVALLED PATENT-RIGHT TRUSS.

THAT the undersigned has, and can effectually cure the Hernia, Ruptures, or what is commonly called Basson, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the application of my Truss.

George Clegg, 62 years, Fleming county, Ky. Isaiah Plummer, do, do, do. John Moore's Negro man, Cythiana, A. Sykes, Nicholas county.

Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county.

John Jacobs, 33 years, Mayville, Ky.

T. Daniel Clark's two sons, Mason county.

William Willoughby, do, do, do.

Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming county.

Mrs. Funis' black boy, Fayette county.

Jno. Story, 62 years, Georgetown, Ky.

Mollie's son, Washington county.

Jas. Whaley's black man, Bourbon county.

Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county.

—Cahill's son, Mason, county.

The above cases have all been cured, their ages varying from 4 to 68. The original certificates can at any time be seen in my possession.

Several cures have been effected in from 19 to 90 days.

Letters addressed to me at Shunpike Run P.

O., Mercer county, Ky., post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the case will admit. I will also sell rights to Counties or States.

WM. ADAIR.

June 17, 1837—25-1y.

ST. CATHARINE'S Female Academy,

LEXINGTON, KY.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 28th. The young Ladies are requested to return on that day, to resume their classes.

D. BRADFORD, 7th Sept. 1837.

FRESH supply of Blue Lick Water will be received this day by

D. BRADFORD, 7th Sept. 1837.

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons, can not be had at less than wholesale prices, or at cost, FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.

W. C. BELL, Assignee.

Lexington, Ky., August 22, 1837.—34-2m

5 pipes GIN.

WINE,

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

Kentucky Gazette Extra.

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE-

LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

For one year in advance \$2 50

If not paid before the end of 6 mos? 00

" within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until all ar-

ages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

(Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be

post paid, or they will not be taken out of the of-

fice.)

A D V E R T I S I N G .

1 square, or less, 3 times weekly, \$1 50; three

months \$4; six months \$7 50, twelve months

\$15. Longer ones in proportion.

PROPOSALS.

NOR carrying the mails of the United States

from the 1st of January, 1838, (except as herein after stated) to the 30th of June,

1842, on the following post routes in Kentucky, will be received at the department until the 10th day of October next, inclusive, to be decided by the 21st day of said month.

On routes where the existing contracts have been extended to the 30th June, 1838, the new service (unless it be of a higher degree than that now in operation) will be made to commence on the 1st of July next. These cases are specially noted under their respective numbers.

KENTUCKY.

3201. From Maysville by Washington, May's Lick, Lower Blue Lick, Forest Retreat, Millersburg, Paris, Hallocksburg, and Moreland, to Lexington, 61 miles and back daily in four-horse post coaches.

Leave Maysville daily at 2 p m, ar-

rive at Lexington next day by 1 a m.

Leave Lexington daily at 2 a m, arrive at Maysville same day by 1 p m.

3202. From Lexington by Midway to Frankfort, 28 miles and back daily in rail-road cars.

Leave Lexington daily at 6 a m, ar-

rive at Frankfort same day by 10 a m.

Leave Frankfort daily at 6 1/2 p m, ar-

rive at Lexington same day by 10 1/2 p m.

3203. From Frankfort by Hardins-

ville, Clay Village, Shelbyville, Simp-

sonville, Long Run, and Middletown to

Louisville, 53 miles and back daily in

four-horse post coaches.

Leave Frankfort daily at 11 a m, ar-

rive at Louisville same day by 10 p m.

Leave Louisville daily at 8 a m, arrive at

Frankfort same day by 6 p m.

3204. From Frankfort by Versailles to Lexington, 34 miles and back three

times a week in stages.

Leave Frankfort every Tuesday, Thurs-

day, and Saturday at 6 1/2 p m, arrive at

Lexington next days at 10 a m.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wed-

nnesday, and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at

Frankfort same days at 10 a m.

Leave Frankfort every Monday, Tues-

day, and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at

Georgetown same days by 10 a m, and at

Frankfort by 2 p m.

3205. From Frankfort by Lawrence-

burg and Salvia to Harrodsburg, 31

miles and back three times a week in

four-horse post coaches.

Leave Frankfort every Monday, Wed-

nnesday, and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at

Harrodsburg same days by 12 m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Tuesday, Thurs-

day, and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at

Frankfort same days by 8 p m.

3207. From Frankfort by Elk Horn,

Cedar Creek, and Severn Creek to Owen-

ton, 28 miles and back once a week.

Leave Frankfort every Friday at 7 a

m, arrive at Owenton same day by 4 p

m.

Leave Owenton every Thursday at 7

a m, arrive at Frankfort same day by 4

p m.

3208. From Frankfort by Laputa,

Pleasureville, New Castle, Benevolia,

Bedford, Corn Creek, and Milton to Mad-

ison, Indiana, 53 miles and back, three

times a week in stages.

Leave Frankfort every Monday, Wed-

nnesday, and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at

New Castle same days by 12 m, and at

Madison by 8 p m.

Leave Madison every Tuesday, Thurs-

day, and Saturday, at 4 a m, arrive at

Newcastle same days by 12 m, and at

Frankfort by 8 p m.

Leave Madison every Tuesday, Thurs-

day, and Saturday, at 4 a m, arrive at

Newcastle same days by 12 m, and at

Frankfort by 8 p m.

Leave Frankfort every Wednesday at

4 a m, arrive at Westport same day by

9 p m.

Leave Westport every Thursday at 4

a m, arrive at Frankfort same day by 9

p m.

Leave Mount Sterling every Friday

3210 From Lexington by Chiloeburg, Colbyville, Winchester, Mount Sterling, and Flatcreek to Owingsville, 50 miles and back, three times a week in stages.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wed-

nesday, and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at

Owingsville same days by 6 p m.

Leave Owingsville every Tuesday

Thursday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at

Lexington same days by 6 p m.

Leave Mount Sterling every Saturday

at 9 a m, arrive at North Middletown

same day by 1 p m.

Leave North Middletown every Satu-

day at 2 p m, arrive at Mount Sterling

same days by 6 p m.

Service is to commence on the 1st Ju-

ly, 1838.

3211. From Lexington by Nicholas-

ville, Shawnee Run, Harrodsburg Per-

rysville, Lebanon, Haysville, Allenton,

Campbellsville, Greensburgh, Monroe, and

Blue Spring Grove to Glasgow, 124 miles

and back, three times a week in four-

horse post coaches.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wed-

nesday, and Friday, at 3 a m, arrive at

Harrodsburg same days by 12 m, and at

Glassow next days by 9 p m.

Leave Glasgow every Monday, Wed-

nesday, and Friday, at 3 a m, arrive at

Harrodsburg next days by 11 a m, and at

Glassow next day by 8 p m.

Leave Owingsville every Friday at 6

a m, arrive at Catlettsburg next day by 5

p m.

Leave Catlettsburg every Wednesday

at 6 a m, arrive at Owingsville next day

by 5 p m.

Leave Owingsville every Saturday at 7

a m, arrive at Catlettsburg next day by 6

p m.

Leave Catlettsburg every Monday, Wed-

nesday, and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at

Owingsville same days by 4 p m.

Leave Owingsville every Tuesday, Thurs-

day, and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at

Catlettsburg same days by 4 p m.

Leave Catlettsburg every Sunday at 6

a m, arrive at Owingsville next day by 5

p m.

Leave Owingsville every Monday, Wed-

nesday, and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at

Catlettsburg same days by 4 p m.

Leave Catlettsburg every Saturday at 6

a m, arrive at Owingsville next day by 5

p m.

Leave Owingsville every Sunday at 7

a m, arrive at Catlettsburg next day by 6

p m.

Leave Catlettsburg every Monday, Wed-

nesday, and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at

Owingsville same days by 4 p m.

Leave Owingsville every Saturday at 6

a m, arrive at Catlettsburg next day by 5

p m.

Leave Catlettsburg every Sunday at 7

a m, arrive at Owingsville next day by 6

p m.

Leave Owingsville every Monday, Wed-

nesday, and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at

Catlettsburg same days by 4 p m.

Leave Catlettsburg every Saturday at 6

a m, arrive at Owingsville next day by 5

p m.

Leave Owingsville every Sunday at 7

a m, arrive at Catlettsburg next day by 6

p m.

Leave Catlettsburg every Monday, Wed-

[Continued from First Page.]

a m, arrive at Manchester next day by 8 p.m.

Leave Manchester every Saturday at 5 p.m., arrive at Richmond every Monday by 5 p.m.

3263. From Richmond by Slaughter's Salt Works and Mount Vernon, to Somerset 55 miles and back once a week.

Leave Richmond every Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at Somerset next day by 12 noon.

Leave Somerset every Friday at 2 p.m., arrive at Richmond next day by 8 p.m.

Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.

3264. From Perry C. H. to Manchester, 40 miles and back once a week.

Leave Perry C. H. every Tuesday at 12 noon, arrive at Manchester next day by 3 p.m.

Leave Manchester every Wednesday at 4 p.m., arrive at Perry C. H. next day by 7 p.m.

3265. From Perry C. H. by Carr's Fork, Brashiersville, Poor Fork, Turkey Cove and Stone Gap, to Estillville, Va., 75 miles and back once a week.

Leave Perry C. H. every Saturday at 6 a.m., arrive at Estillville next day by 6 p.m.

Leave Estillville every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Perry C. H. next day by 6 p.m.

3266. From London by Diana to Manchester, 21 miles and back twice a week.

Leave London every Wednesday and Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Manchester same days by 3 p.m.

Leave Manchester every Thursday and Saturday at 6 a.m., arrive at London same days by 3 p.m.

3267. From London by Whitley C. H. and Clear Fork to Jacksboro', Tenn., 63 miles and back once a week.

Leave London every Sunday at 6 a.m., arrive at Jacksboro' next day by 5 p.m.

Leave Jacksboro' every Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at London next day by 5 p.m.

3268. From Cumberland Ford by Harlan C. H. to Jonesville, Va., 51 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cumberland Ford every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Jonesville next day by 11 a.m.

Leave Jonesville every Thursday at 1 p.m., arrive at Cumberland Ford next day by 6 p.m.

3269. From Somerset by Faris Coal Mines and Mouth of Laurel to Rockholt, 46 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Somerset every Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at Rockholt next day by 11 a.m.

Leave Rockholt every Friday at 1 p.m., arrive at Somerset next day by 6 p.m.

Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.

3270. From Monticello by Jellico and Whitley c. h. to Barbourville and back, once a week, 74 miles.

Leave Monticello every Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Barbourville next day by 6 p.m.

Leave Barbourville every Sunday at 6 a.m., arrive at Monticello next day by 6 p.m.

3271. From Monticello by Van Winkles to Jamestown, Tennessee, 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Monticello every Thursday at 5 a.m., arrive at Jamestown same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Jamestown every Friday at 5 a.m., arrive at Monticello same day by 7 p.m.

Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.

3272. From Jamestown by Creelsburg to Burkesville, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jamestown every Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Burkesville same day by 3 p.m.

Leave Burkesville every Thursday at 7 a.m., arrive at Jamestown same day by 4 p.m.

Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.

3273. From Burkesville by Hanover, Kettle Creek, Mouth of Obed River, Salina, Tenn., Buttler's and Meigsville to Gainsboro', 50 miles and back once a week.

Leave Burkesville every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Gainsboro' next day by 11 a.m.

Leave Gainsboro' every Thursday at 1 p.m., arrive at Burkesville next day by 6 p.m.

Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.

3274. From Columbia by Creelsburg and Seventy-six to Elliott's Cross Roads, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 4 a.m., arrive at Elliott's Cross Roads same day by 9 p.m.

Leave Elliott's Cross Roads every Saturday at 4 a.m., arrive at Columbia same day by 9 p.m.

3275. From Columbia by Breedings, Burkesville and Paoli to Elliott's Cross Roads, 52 miles and back, once a week, return by Crocus creek.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Elliott's Cross Roads next day by 12 m.

Leave Elliott's Cross Roads every Tuesday at 1 p.m., arrive at Columbia next day by 7 p.m.

3276. From Columbia by Nuttsville to Liberty, 29 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Wednesday at 5 a.m., arrive at Liberty same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Liberty every Tuesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Columbia same day by 4 p.m.

3277. From Bardstown by Loretto to Lebanon, and return by Raywick, Rolling Fork, and New Haven to Bardstown, equal to 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Scottsville every Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at Owensboro' next day by 9 p.m.

Leave Russellville every Wednesday at 5 a.m., arrive at Scottsville same day by 9 p.m.

3278. From Scottsville by Allen's

Leave Bardstown every Tuesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Lebanon next day by 12 m.

Leave Lebanon every Wednesday at 2 p.m., arrive at Bardstown next day by 8 p.m.

Leave Bowling Green every Friday at 7 a.m., arrive at Scottsville same day by 4 p.m.

Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.

3279. From Elizabethtown by Hodgesville, Summersville, Greensburg, and Haskinsville, to Columbia, 58 miles and back, twice a week in stages.

Leave Elizabethtown every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 a.m., arrive at Columbia same day by 9 p.m.

Leave Columbia every Monday and Friday at 3 a.m., arrive at Elizabethtown same days by 9 p.m.

3280. From Elizabethtown by Stevensburgh, Litchfield Morgantown, and Berry's Lick, to Russellville, 90 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Elizabethtown every Thursday at 1 p.m., arrive at Russellville every Saturday by 8 p.m.

Leave Russellville every Tuesday at 5 a.m., arrive at Elizabethtown every Thursday by 12 m.

3281. From Elizabethtown by Howell's Springs, Little York, Brandenburg, and Boonsport to Fredonia, Indiana, 55 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Elizabethtown every Tuesday at 1 p.m., arrive at Russellville every Saturday by 10 a.m., and at Nashville same days by 10 p.m.

Leave Nashville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 a.m., arrive at Russellville same days by 2 p.m., and at Bowling Green every 9 p.m.

Proposals are invited to carry this mail at the rate of not less than four miles per hour running time, and for any greater speed that may be offered in vehicles constructed according to a model to be prescribed by the department, in which the mails shall be secured under lock and key, with the privilege of carrying three passengers only, in seats made for the purpose on the outside.

3282. From Bowling Green by South Union, Russellville, Adairsville, and Springfield, Te., to Nashville, 78 miles and back three times a week in four-horse post coaches.

Leave Bowling Green every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 a.m., arrive at Russellville same days by 10 a.m., and at Nashville same days by 10 p.m.

Leave Nashville every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 3 a.m., arrive at Hopkinstown, Tuesday, and Friday at 4 a.m., and at Smithland next days by 9 p.m.

Leave Smithland every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 3 a.m., arrive at Hopkinstown, Tuesday, and Friday at 4 a.m., and at Russellville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday by 2 p.m.

Proposals are invited for the transportation of the mail daily between Russellville and Hopkinstown, when navigation in the Ohio river is obstructed by ice.

3283. From Russellville, by Greenville, McNary's, Madisonville, Providence, Carlo, Bordley, and Sulphur Springs, to Morganfield, 97 miles and back twice a week in stages. One of the weekly trips to be performed by way of Providence and Bordley, and one by way of Carlo and Sulphur Springs.

Leave Russellville every Monday and Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Morganfield every Wednesday and Saturday by 9 p.m.

Leave Morganfield every Tuesday and Thursday at 3 a.m., arrive at Russellville every Tuesday and Thursday by 10 a.m.

3284. From Elkton, by Pembroke and Trenton, to Graysville, 22 miles and back once a week; also from Elkton to Trenton, 10 miles and back once a week.

Leave Elkton every Wednesday at 5 a.m., arrive at Graysville same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Graysville every Wednesday at 1 p.m., arrive at Elkton same day by 7 p.m.

Additional mail between Elkton and Trenton:

Leave Elkton every Saturday at 11 a.m., arrive at Trenton same day by 12 p.m.

Leave Trenton every Saturday at 2 p.m., arrive at Elkton same day by 4 p.m.

3285. From Elkton, by Hopper's Tan Yard, Fruitt Hill, Harrison's Tan Yard, and Clark's, to Madisonville, 51 miles and back once a week.

Leave Dripping Spring every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Rome next day by 6 p.m.

Leave Rome every Saturday at 6 a.m., arrive at Dripping Spring next day by 6 p.m.

Leave Hardingsburg by Planters Hall, Green's Mount Pleasant, Hartford, Lewisburg, Greenville and McKinney's Mills to Hopkinsville and back once a week.

Leave Hardingsburg every Sunday at 6 a.m., arrive at Hopkinsville every Saturday at 1 p.m., arrive at Monroe same day by 8 p.m.

3286. From Glasgow by Lewis, Scottsville, Belvidere, Te., Gallatin, and Hendersonville to Nashville, 83 miles and back three times a week in four-horse post coaches.

Leave Glasgow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a.m., arrive at Glasgow next day by 6 p.m.

Leave Glasgow every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a.m., arrive at Glassgow same days by 12 noon, and at Munfordville by 7 p.m.

Leave Munfordville every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Glasgow next day by 5 p.m.

Leave Glasgow every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Glasgow next day by 5 p.m.

Leave Glasgow every Tuesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Glasgow next day by 5 p.m.

Leave Glasgow every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Glasgow next day by 5 p.m.

Leave Glasgow every Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at Glasgow next day by 5 p.m.

Leave Glasgow every Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Glasgow next day by 5 p.m.

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Leave Glasgow every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Glasgow next day by 5 p.m.

Leave Glasgow every Tuesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Glasgow next day by 5 p.m.

Leave Glasgow every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Glasgow next day by 5 p.m.

Leave Glasgow every Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at Glasgow next day by 5 p.m.

Leave Glasgow every Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Glasgow next day by 5 p.m.

Leave Glasgow every Saturday at 6 a.m., arrive at Glasgow next day by 5 p.m.

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